



—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1847.

GEN. TAYLOR.

We place the name of General TAYLOR at our mast head for President. Enough will be found in our paper to-day, concerning the old Hero, to excuse us from adding any thing more.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Howard county, favorable to the nomination of Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, for President of the United States, will be held in Fayette, on Saturday, the 10th instant.

George Saffarans, Solomon P. Mitchell, William R. Snellson, A. J. Willis, John Wilson, James Bradley, Jesse Riddleberger, George W. Bonnell, Samuel C. Major, George M. Tracy, Pleasant Wilson, James L. Andrews, Henry W. Kring, W. B. Hanna, Weston F. Birch, J. H. Shepherd, William Everett, Henri Nabring, Clark H. Green, Joseph Cooper, Robert T. Prewitt, George R. Estill, Andrew J. Herndon, Thomas P. Todd, Joseph Bonnell, Robert M. Patrick, John A. Johnson, B. A. Shepherd, Reuben Watts, R. R. Bohannon, Federal Walker, David D. Stewart, Hardin Yates, Abel Marley, Garrison Patrick, Wm. Probst, A. J. Swackhammer, W. T. Lucky, James S. White, Charles Givens, Robert L. Coleman, John N. Kring, J. W. Patton, Thomas Jones, William Taylor, A. F. Hanna, Jno. W. Payne, Otway B. Hix, R. W. Simpson, Isaac Pierson, James P. Hill, Robert Brown, Moses Barton, James Marley, S. H. Ransberger, G. H. Brooks, D. W. Hickman, J. C. Woods, William Pulliam, John D. Perry, T. F. Dinwiddie, Jno. B. Snellson, J. C. Darby, Joseph Carey, Thomas W. Davies, John Harvey, A. Mitchell, John H. Estill, S. T. Preston, Milton Payne, William Shores, John B. Clark, Wm. B. Rhoads, Jesse Cornelius, Jas. Hocker, Thomas A. Grigsby, Benjamin Holliday, A. Leonard, John G. Eaton, C. B. Harding, Jo Davis, Thomas Earl

TOWN ELECTION.

The election on Monday resulted as follows:

President—Wm. R. SNELSON.
Trustees—Wm. R. Dickerson, John N. Kring, Weston F. Birch, John Scaffroth and Robt. T. Prewitt.

A very good selection; and we hope to see them set themselves to work in earnest, for there is much to be done.

St. Louis city has fallen into the hands of the locofocos, "hook and line." The following is the vote for Mayor:

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Mullanphy, Loco, | 2454 |
| Campbell, Native, | 1830 |
| Lucas, Whig, | 971 |

We devote a large portion of our paper to-day, to the news from the army, believing every thing connected with it is more anxiously looked for than any thing else we could give our readers.

We will pay our respects to our neighbor, of the "Democrat," when we have news of less stirring interest to fill up our columns.

A public meeting of the citizens of Fayette, will be held in the Court House this (Saturday) evening, at early candle lighting, to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a rail-road from this place to Glasgow.

Col. Cummings, appointed Major General by the President and Senate at the same time with Col. Benton, has also declined to accept the office.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Howard county was held in the Court House in Fayette, on Monday, the 5th inst.

The meeting was organized by the election of Maj. URIEL SEBREE, Chairman, and J. T. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Weston F. Birch, Esq., who suggested the propriety of an adjournment to Saturday next.

Gen. J. B. Clark, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of nine, to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, and make a report thereof to the adjourned meeting on Saturday next.

The chairman appointed the following persons in compliance with the above resolution:

W. F. Birch, J. J. Lowry, J. B. Clark, C. F. Jackson, W. D. Swinney, C. C. P. Hill, J. T. Cleveland, Wm. McNair, and Roland Hughes.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

U. SEBREE, Chm'n.
J. T. CLEVELAND, Sec'y.

ARMY NEWS.

On our first page will be found an account of the desperate battle between General Taylor and Santa Anna; also, an account of the landing of the forces under Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and the surrounding of that city.

General Taylor and his gallant little band have covered themselves with glory! The pages of history will be searched in vain for a more brilliant achievement—the annals of our warfare contain not a more desperate and fatal rencontre, or a more triumphant termination! We grieve to say, however, that the rejoicing of the nation at this signal success of their arms, must be tinged with a melancholy feeling, for the many brave and gallant men who fell in the bloody strife. While the living are receiving the praises and congratulations of their fellow-citizens, the valorous dead will not be forgotten: they still live in the hearts of their countrymen—and while the names of the survivors of the memorable contest are borne with triumphant shouts throughout the land, the tear of sympathy will be dropped for those who sleep the sleep of death upon the blood-stained battle field.

We annex the following additional particulars, from the New Orleans Delta of the 24th ult.:

On the 22d, Santa Anna began the battle by various maneuvers, attempting to outflank and terrify old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side. In the meantime Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23d, the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day. The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impetuosity charged on the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured. Adjt. Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adjt. Lincoln, also of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed. The battle of the 23d lasted from early morn till 4 o'clock p. m., when Santa Anna drew off his army and retired to Agua Nueva, to await a reinforcements. It will be remembered that Santa Anna's corps de reserve, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has, no doubt, joined him in a few days after the battle. But in the meantime his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting. Capt. Prentiss' strong artillery company was not in the action, and had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. On the 7th March, one of the Ohio regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and Capt. Prentiss' artillery arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and "Old Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall to get back Cassius M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action and all the officers fought like heroes.

After the battle, Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but, in return, required Gen. Taylor to surrender immediately. Immortal be the reply of "Old Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden—"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's Adjutant-General was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged.

Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without interruption.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Marin. A detachment of three companies, under command of Col. Geddings, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of one hundred loaded wagons, (United States) on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of thirty volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry, a few miles beyond Marin. Three of the men made good their escape—the rest were taken prisoners. A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she had been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The letter containing her narrative of this affair will appear to-morrow. The lady's name is Miss Burns.

Major Coffee, Paymaster, will carry on Gen. Taylor's despatches from Monterey.

LATER!

THE GLORIOUS DETAILS

OF THE

Battle of Buena Vista!

From the New Orleans Delta—27th ult.

On the 22d the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance, the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly large calibre. Their fire though kept up very briskly, and apparently well managed, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not deemed necessary to return it. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 22d. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 22d. During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner, the officer stated "that he had been sent by his Excellency, Gen. Santa Anna, to his Excellency, Gen. Taylor, to inquire in the most respectful manner, what he [Gen. Taylor] was waiting for?" From the silence of General Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which

he received Santa Anna's terrific cannonading, the Mexican supposed he was asking a very pertinent question; to which, however, old Rough and Ready gave the very pertinent reply, that "he was waiting for Gen. Santa Anna to surrender." The Mexican returned hastily to his lines.

This message proved to be a ruse to ascertain where Gen. Taylor's position was, for after the return of the Mexican officer to his own ranks, the whole Mexican battery seemed to open upon Gen. Taylor's position, and the balls flew over and about him like hail. Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation, there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, or to give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old white horse was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander he replied, "the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 23d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonading against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them. In this general melee, one of our small regiments, of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieutenant Colonel begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword, the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran, Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons, who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight until he was overcome by the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated, that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in a very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Colonels McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not how, ever before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passing out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky Cavalry were impatient for an opportunity of showing their mettle, and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the hands of the enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2000 Lancers and Hussars, who gallantly charged them.

The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines, charged in the most gallant style through the column on the right, and wheeling, fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great many of them. A like charge was made by Col. May, at the head of a squadron of Dragoons, and one of the Arkansas Cavalry against a large body of the enemy's Cavalry with like results.

During the engagement on the right, Santa Anna, seeing that Gen. Taylor's force was not well protected on the left flank, sent a large force of Cavalry around that point, and outflanking Taylor, succeeded in throwing 2000 men into his rear. But Gen. Taylor immediately sent Capt. Bragg, with his artillery, against this force, who succeeded in cutting them off from the main body. Lieut. Crittenden was despatched, with a flag of truce, to demand the immediate surrender of this force.—The Mexican officer, pretending not to understand the character of the mission, insisted that he should be blindfolded, according to the rules of war, and thus had the Lieutenant carried in to the camp of Santa Anna himself. This was a ruse to get time to extricate the Mexican cavalry from their dangerous position, and pending this ruse they were all drawn off by a different road from that by which they had gained this position.

Lieut. Crittenden was conducted blindfolded to the tent of the Mexican General-in-Chief, which he found a long distance from the scene of action, and which he thought the safest place he had been in during the whole day. As he approached Santa Anna's tent he was greeted with a most tremendous flourish of trumpets, which might have been heard a mile off, but produced no very great terror in the mind of the Kentuckian. His blind was taken off, and he found himself in the presence of the famous Mexican Chief, surrounded by a brilliant staff of bedizened, gilded, and moustached officers.

Santa Anna apologized to the Lieutenant for the act of his officers, in having him blindfolded, saying, that so far from having any desire to conceal his situation, he was desirous of exhibiting to General Taylor the utter folly of resisting so powerful an army as he had under his command. To which the Lieutenant replied, that his simple message was to demand his [Santa Anna's] immediate surrender to Gen. Taylor. When this extraordinary demand was translated to the Mexican, he raised his hands and eyebrows in utter astonishment at the temerity and presumption of such a message, and replied that he would expect Gen. Taylor to surrender in an hour, or he would destroy all his forces. Lieut. Crittenden's reply, which we have already given—"General Taylor never surrenders!"—terminated the interview, and the battle recommenced, and was continued until night.

All the officers on our side, in this hard fought battle, distinguished themselves. The details of the battle were confided to Gen. Wool, who nobly justified the confidence of his commander and brother-veteran, by the most active, zealous, efficient and gallant conduct.—Throughout the whole action he was constantly engaged in the disposition of our forces, and in rallying them to the onset. It was a miracle that he escaped the thick-flying balls which thinned the ranks he was marshalling. There was but one complaint made against him and that was, that he exposed himself too much.—Brig. Gen. Lane, also, showed himself to be a brave and capable officer. Although wounded early in the action, he kept his horse until it closed, and never for a moment left his post.

The old General-in-Chief remained at his original and much exposed position, superintending the battle and narrowly watching its events. An escopette ball passed through his overcoat—that same old brown, so familiar to all the officers and men who have ever been under his command, and which has seen several campaigns in Florida, in Texas, and in Mexico.

On the night of the 22d, both armies drew off from the field of battle. Our men were engaged all night in bringing in the wounded and taking care of them—the Mexicans, as well as their own men. There were, however, but few of our men found on the field wounded.—They were, to use Santa Anna's significant words, in his despatch, "all dead," the cowardly miscreants having killed every man whom they overtook, wounded and helpless on the field. With like turpitude and treachery, they left their own dead unburied, and their wounded uncared for on the field where they fell.—The latter were carried to Saltillo, in our own wagons, the former were buried by the alcalde, under the orders of Gen. Taylor.

A number of officers were taken prisoners, and an exchange was effected, by which all our men who are now in their hands, were released. Cassius M. Clay's party are understood now to be in the city of Mexico.

Among the killed and wounded of the Mexicans, are, three general officers and twenty colonels and commanders of battalions. Gen. Minon, it appears, has not, as yet, realized the brilliant career of which he considered his capture of Maj. Borland an earnest. He was ordered by Santa Anna to attack and carry Saltillo during the engagement at Buena Vista. With this object he made a demonstration against the town with 2000 cavalry. Lieut. Shover, with sixty men and two small pieces of artillery, went out to meet the valiant General, and at one discharge of his cannon, sent him and his large force to the right-about in double-quick time.

LATER.—Santa Anna's army has partially disbanded, and he is retreating in search of "biscuits and rice," which he will not find until he gets out of the reach of old Zack!

Gen. Taylor has received sufficient reinforcements to make up the loss he sustained, and has moved forward to Agua Nueva. The reported battle between Col. Curtis and Gen. Urrea, is contradicted. Old "Rough," at the head of a cavalry force, is after Urrea, who is retreating for the interior. Our line of communication is reopened.

Gen. Taylor's next move will be upon San Luis de Potosi.

Gen. Scott has completely surrounded Vera Cruz. There had been no fighting there of consequence at latest accounts.—He is in possession of the city ere this.

News of Gen. Taylor's victory had reached Vera Cruz, and was received with joyful demonstrations.

We look for peace, soon! THEN FOR ELECTING OLD ZACK PRESIDENT!!

Extract of a letter from our Senior, dated, BOONVILLE, April 4th, 1847.

I had the pleasure last night of witnessing a most splendid celebration in this city, gotten up in honor of the glorious victory achieved by Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista.

Night was turned into day, by a brilliant illumination. Cannon were fired at intervals, and the glorious stars and stripes were flowing to the breeze in different parts of the city. The Boonville Band regaled the citizens with martial music, and the streets were thronged with men, women and children—which, taken altogether, presented a scene indeed worth beholding.

All speak of Gen. Taylor in the highest terms, both whigs and democrats, and concur in opinion that no human efforts can keep him from the Presidential chair.

The greatest excitement prevails here in regard to the fate of the Castle of San Juan de Uluos, but there appears to be no doubt but our troops will be victorious. Yours, BENSON.

JOSEPH YOUNG, of Old Franklin, committed suicide last Monday evening, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was a man of intemperate habits, and had been on a spree several weeks previous to his death.

We are again in the regular receipt of the mail. Tuesday's stage brought a large mail, but not as late dates as had been received. It will take one or two trips to get all the back mails up. A four horse coach runs from Fulton to Columbia, and a two horse vehicle from that place to Glasgow.

FROM SANTA FE.

Further particulars of the battles—names of the killed and wounded.

We have been politely furnished by Mr. Leonard, with a printed copy of an account of the recent battles in New Mexico, issued from the "Government Printing Office," at Santa Fe. We have already published an account of some of these skirmishes, but as the following may be regarded as official, we give all relative to the several engagements. Col. Price had with him 340 men, composed of Capt. Angney's battalion of infantry, part of six companies of the 2d regiment, and a company of citizens and mountaineers, under Capt. St. Vrain. The following is from the printed account above referred to:

On the evening of the 24th, (January) Col. Price encountered the enemy at Camargo, numbering about 2,000 men under the command of Gens. Jesus Tafola, Pablo Chavez, and Pablo Montoya. The enemy were posted on the hills commanding each side of the road. About 2 o'clock, p. m., a brisk fire from the artillery under the command of Lieut. Dyer, (of the regular army) and Harsentiver, was opened upon them, but from their being so much scattered, it had but little effect.

The Artillery were within such short distance as to be exposed to a hot fire which either wounded or penetrated the clothes of 19 out of the 20 men who served the guns. Col. Price seeing the slight effect which the Artillery had upon them, ordered Capt. Angney with his Battalion to charge the hill, which was gallantly done, being supported by Capt. St. Vrain of the citizens, and Lieut. White of the Carroll companies. The charge routed them, and a scattering fight ensued, which lasted until sun down. Our loss was 2 killed and 7 wounded. The Mexicans acknowledge a loss of 36 killed, and 45 taken prisoners. The enemy retreated towards Taos, their stronghold. Col. P. on the 27th took up his line of march for Taos, and again encountered them at El Embudo on the 29th. They were discovered in the thick brush on each side of the road, at an entrance of a defile by a party of spies who immediately fired upon them. Capt. Burgwin who had that morning joined Col. P. with his company of Dragoons, hearing the firing came up together with Capt. St. Vrain and Lt. White's companies. A charge was made by the three companies resulting in the total route of the Mexicans and Indians. The battle lasted about half an hour but the pursuit was kept up for two hours.

The march was resumed on the next day, and met with no opposition until the evening of the 3d of February, at which time they arrived at the Pueblo de Taos where they found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified. A few rounds were fired by the Artillery that evening, but it was deemed advisable not to make a general attack then but wait until morning. The attack was commenced in the morning by two batteries under the command of Lieut. Dyer and Wilson of the regular army, and Lt. Harsentiver of the Light Artillery by throwing shells into the town. About 12 o'clock a. m., a charge was ordered and gallantly executed by Capt. Burgwin's company, supported by Capt. McMillan's co. and Capt. Angney's Battalion of Infantry, supported by Capt. Barbee's company. The fortification which had been used as a part of the defence was taken by this charge. The fight was hotly contested until night, when two white flags were hoisted, but were immediately shot down. In the morning the Fort was surrendered. In this battle fell Capt. Burgwin, then whom a braver soldier, or better man never poured out his blood in his country's cause.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the three engagements is estimated at 282 killed, the number of their wounded is unknown. Our total loss was 11 killed and 47 wounded, three of whom have since died.

Killed.—Privates, Messersmith, Graham, Pappin, 1st Sgt. A. L. Caldwell, private R. T. Bower, 1st Sgt. G. B. Ross, privates, Brooks, Levicy, Hansaker, J. Truax, and Sgt. Hart. Wounded.—Capt. James H. Burgwin (since died), 1st Lieut. Van Valkenberg, (since died), Capt. McMillan, 1st Lieut. Irven, 1st Lieut. T. G. West, Lieut. J. Mansfield, Sergeants A. B. Aull, Caspers, J. Vanroo, Furguson, Corporals, Jones and Ingleman; Privates, Aulman, Murphy, Mezer, Jas. Austin, S. Lewis, J. H. Calaway, J. Nagle, J. J. Sights, Henry Fender, Johnson, R. Hewitt, Howser, Ducoing, J. Moon, Gibbons, J. L. Linneman, S. Blodgett, Crain, R. Deets, G. T. Sikenberg, Hagenbaugh, Anderson, Beach Hutton, Hillman, Walker, Schneider, Shay, Near, Bremen, Biefeldt, Jod, Kobin.

On the 25th ult, Capt. Hendly (of Col. Willock's Battalion) who was in command of the grazing parties on the Rio Moro, marched with 80 men, to the town of Moro to suppress the insurrection there, and arrest the murderers of Messrs. Culver, Waldo, Noyes and others, who were massacred at that place.

He found a body of Mexicans under arms prepared to defend the town, and while forming his men into line for attack, a small party of the insurgents were seen running from the hills—a detachment was ordered to cut them off, which was attacked by the main body of the enemy. A general engagement immediately ensued, the Mexicans retreating to the town and firing from the windows and loop holes in their houses.—Capt. Hendly and his men closely pursued, rushing into their houses, with them, shooting some, and running others through with bayonets. A large body of the insurgents, had taken possession of an old Fort, and commenced a fire from the loop holes upon the Americans. Capt. H. with a small party, had taken possession of an apartment in the Fort and while preparing to fire it, was shot, by a ball from an adjoining room. He fell, and died in a few minutes. Our men having no Artillery and the Fort being impregnable without it, retired to La Vegas. The enemy had 25 killed and 17 taken prisoners. Our loss, one killed and 2 or 3 wounded.

On the 1st inst. Capt. Morin, who had been ordered from Santa Fe, by Col. Willock to succeed Capt. Hendly in the command, proceeded with a body of men, and one piece of cannon to Moro, and razed the towns (upper and lower Moro) to the ground, the insurgents having fled to the mountains. Several Mexicans were captured, supposed to be concerned in the murder of Messrs. Culver, Waldo, and others, and after many threats were forced to show where the bodies were buried. Seven of them were found and carried to La Vegas for internment.

NOBLE ACT.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that General Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE HIBERNIA.

The intelligence from Europe brought by the Hibernia is highly interesting, and will have the effect of settling opinions in this country in relation to the foreign demand for our breadstuffs and provisions. It is now certain that an active demand for American produce for foreign consumption must continue during the present season. This certainly must give some stability to prices, and render transactions less hazardous than they have been considered up to this time.

The prices of flour and corn in England early this month, were about the same that they were early in January, and higher than they were early in February. The effect of the repeal of the duties was to cause a considerable reduction in prices, from which reduction they had recovered at the period of the sailing of the Hibernia. It was the opinion of good judges in England that these prices would be maintained for two months, liable to the fluctuations consequent on the increase or falling off in supplies.

A large number of persons in Ireland, France and Scotland, continued in a very destitute condition, although the apprehension that there would be an absolute deficiency of food necessary to the country generally had given away, and no fear on that account was entertained. In the large towns of Ireland, the reception of Indian corn had been so large as to cause a material reduction in the high prices that had prevailed. In Belfast there had been a reduction of 10s. per ton in Indian meal, and in Carlow the price had fallen off two pounds in sterling.

Large orders for rye meal, both on government and individual account, had been executed in the Russian ports of the Baltic, and the supply from that quarter would be immense on the resumption of navigation. In the interior of Ireland, the most lamentable scenes continued to be presented. The poor were dying of famine by thousands. The potato disease had again appeared, marked as it was last season. Great distress prevailed in France, and the demand for food for that country from Holland has caused a very material rise in prices there. In Scotland there was also much destitution, and it was estimated that 200,000 persons were suffering from famine.

In this condition of things, our own country, so signally blessed by Providence, was looked to with anxiety and hope. Our capacity to furnish supplies was not overrated, and immense amounts of breadstuffs were expected from this quarter. Preparations for emigrating hither during the season were making on an unprecedented large scale, and we may look for an accession to our population from abroad altogether without parallel. The vessels that carry out grain and flour from the United States will come back filled with emigrants anxious to escape a repetition of the horrors which they have this year encountered in their native land.

The effects of the foreign news in the Eastern markets has been to sustain prices rather than to cause any considerable advance, and we do not think it probable that any further advance can be safely predicted, as it would not be warranted by the news and by the prospects entertained in the most intelligent quarters in Great Britain.

The facility with which the British Government executed a loan for £8,000,000, shows that money was plenty. The Hibernia brought out about a \$1,500,000 in specie.

The most important items in the foreign news are the condition of the Bank of England and the Financial Affairs of France and Austria. The amount of Bullion in the bank was reduced from 16,000,000 sterling to 12,000,000, and of course, proportionately contracted the volume of paper currency.

It is believed, however, that owing to the condition of the money market, the bank could lose 4,000,000 more without causing serious embarrassment. Money was plenty in London, but dearer.

France and Austria are both in the market as borrowers. Their annual Budgets both show a deficiency of revenue. The French shows an expenditure over receipts of ninety-nine millions of France.

The unsatisfactory condition of their financial affairs, excites apprehensions of a very serious crisis, and which may seriously embarrass as merchants in their commercial operations.

The Steamer brings large orders from the other side for Flour and Corn. Freighters are on the rise again from this cause, and if carried much higher, may prevent the filling of these orders, of course, the exportation of the produce.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d instant, Lord John Russell announced that her Majesty had been pleased to call a council to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction both sides of the House.

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London work-houses; 60,000 are receiving outdoor relief; and from 1,400 to 2,000 nightly sheltered in the refuges for the houseless.—(Globe).

IRELAND.—THE FAMINE.—The provincial journals contain most painful accounts of the ravages of famine and fever in Kings county, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Mayo, Sligo, Waterford, and other counties. The unfortunate peasantry are dying by hundreds. The most eager applications are made in various quarters for coffins to inter the victims of famine. The fever hospitals are crowded, and deaths are increasing.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday, says: "The young wheat crops look remarkably well in all parts of the country. The farmers are sowing potatoes more generally."

The corn merchants of France have been strongly recommended by the Government to make extensive importations of wheat and corn from the United States, and have been reproached for not having done so before this. In the Chamber of Peers, also, similar complaints and recommendations have